NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1872.

THE AMERICAN CÆSAR.

Magnificent Speech of Sentior Charles Summer.

REPUBLICANISM VS. GRANTISM.

The Presidency a Trust; Not a Plaything.

THE USURPER ARRAIGNED.

Personal Government and Presidential Pretensions.

THE KING OF NEPOTISTS.

Reform and Purity of Government Demanded.

WASHINGTON, May 31.-At the expiration of the morning in the Senate to-day, Mr. Sum-ner (Rep., Mass.) moved that the Apportionment bill be indefinitely postponed, and announced that upon this motion he intended to make a speech in vindication of himself. The Senate

not having consented to give him a hearing on a more convenient occasion, he was obliged to take advantage of this opportunity.

Mr. Conkling (Rep., N. Y.) called Mr. Sumner's attention to the fact that Mr. Hamlin, the Chairman of the Committee on French Arms Sales, had been called away by a family affliction, and that Mr. Carpenter, also a member of the committee, was not in his seat.

Mr. Sumner said he had heard of Mr. Hamlin's

Miction, and regretted it. He observed, howich arms report, was now in his seat, and efore he would proceed, which he did.

Mik. SUMNER'S SPEECH.

Mik. SUMNER'S SPEECH.

Mik. PRESIDENT: I have no hesitation in declaring myself a member of the Republican party, and one of the straightest of the sect. I doubt if any Set ator can point to earlier or more constant service in its behalf. I began at the beginning, and from that early day have never falled to sustain its candidates and to advance its principles. For these I have labored always, by speech and note, in the Senate and elsewhere, at first with few only, but at last, as success began to dawn, then with multitudes flocking forward. In this cause I never asked where were my associates, or how many they would number. In the consciousness of right I was willing to be alone. To such a party, with which so much of my life is intertwined. I have no common attachment. Not without resret can I see it suffer; not without a pang can I see it changed from its original character, for such a change is death. Therefore do I ask with no common feeling that the peril which menaces it may pass away. I stood by its cradie. Let me not foliow its hearse.

It is not difficult to indicate when the disastrons change, exalting the will of one man above all else, became, not merely manifest, but painfully conspicuous. Already it had begun to show itself in personal pretensions, to which I shall refer soon, when suddenly, and without any warning through the public press, or any expression from public opinion, the President elected by the Republican party precipitated upon the country an ill-considered and ill-omened scheme for the annexation of a portion of the island of San Domingo, in pursuance of a treaty negotiated by a person of his own household, styling himsel aid-de-camp of the President of the United States. Had this effort, however injudicious in object, been confined to ordinary and constitutional proceedings, with a proper regard for a coordinate branch of the Government, it would have soon dropped out of sight and been remembered only as a blunder; but it was not so—strangely and unaccountably, it was pressed for months by every means and appliance of power, whether at home or abroad, now reaching into the Senate chamber and now into the waters about the island. Reluctant Senators were subdued to its support; while, treading under foot the Constitution in one of its most distinctive Republican principles, the President seized the war powers of the nation. instituted foreign intervention, and capped the climax of usurpation by menace of violence to

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conspicuous office, with an abrogation of all
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e it accords with this simple requirement,
of it to the touchstone and it fails. Not only
Constitution and law disregarded, but the

How the vast appointing power, conferred by the Constitution for the general welfare, this has to reward his friends to promote schemes, and to advance to punish his opponents, how all the continuous assumptions have matured in a personal government semi-military in character, and breathing the military spirit, being a species of Casarism or personalism, abhorrent to republican institutions, where subservience to the President is the supreme law. How, in maintaining this subservience, he has operated by a system of combinations, having their cribits about him, so that, tike the planet Saturn, he is surrounded by rings. Nor does the similitude end here; for his rings, like those of the planets, are held in position by a tellites. How this utterly unrepublican Casarism has mastered the Republican party and dictated the Presidential will, stalking into the Senate chamber itself, while a vindictive spirit visits good Republicans who cannot submit. How the President, himself, unconscious that a President has no right to quarrel with anybody, insists upon querrelling, until he has become the great Presidential quarreller, with more quarrels than all other Presidents together, and all begun and continued by himself. How his personal followers back him in quarrels, insult those he insults, and then, not departing from his spirit, ery out with Shakespeare. We will have rings and things and fine anray." And finelly, how the chosen head of the republic is known chiefly for Presidential pretensions, utterly indefensible in character, derogatory to the country, and of evil influence, making personal objects a primary pursuit, so that, instead of a beneficent presence, he is a bad example, through whom republican institutions suffer and the people learn to do wrong.

Would that these things could be forgotten, but since through officious friends the President insists upon a second term, they must be considered. Nobody will vindicate them. It is easy to see that Casarism, even in Europe, is at a discount; that personal govern

President; nor does any partisan attribute to him that double culture which in antiquity made the same man soldier and statesman. It has been often said that he took no note of public affairs, never voting but once in his life, and then for James Buchanan. After leaving West Point he became a Captain in the army, but soon abandoned the service, to reappear at a later day as a state-resolute that he employed the intermediate period in any way calculated to improve him as a statesman. One of his unhesitating supporters—my colleague, Mr. Wilson—in a speech intended to commend him for reflection, says: "Before the war we knew nothing of Grant." He was earning a few hundred dollars a year by tanning hides in Galend. By the war he passed to be President. And such was his preparation to govern the Great Republic. Testimony of the Late Edwin M. Stanton. ings in Golena. By the war he passed to be President. And such was his preparation to govern the Great Republic. TESTIMONY OF THE LATE EDWIN M. STANTON. Something must be attributed to individual character, and here I express no opinion of my own. I shall allow another to speak in solemn words echoed from the tomb. On reaching Washington at the opening of Congress in December, 1869, I was pained to hear that Mr. Stanton, lately Secretary of War, was in failing health. Full of gratitude for his unsurpassed services, and with a sentlment of friendship quickened by common political sympathies, I lost no time in sociar him, and repeated my visits until his death. Toward the close of the same month my last visit was marked by a communication never to be forgotten. As I entered his bedroom, where I found him reclining on a sofa propped by pillows, he reached out his hand, already clammy cold, and in reply to my inquiry. How are you? he answered, "Waiting for my furlough." Then at once, with singular solemnity, he said: "I have something to say to you." When I was seated he proceeded, without a word of introduction: "I know Gen. Grant better than any other person in the country can know him. It was my duty to study him, and I did so night and day, when I saw him and when I did not see him, and now I tell you what I know. He cannot govern this country."

The intensity of his manner and the positiveness of his judgment surroized me, for though I was savare than the late Secretary of War did not place the Fresident very high in general capacity. I was not prepared for a judgment so strongly couched. At last, after some delay, occupied in meditating upon his remarkable statement. I observed: "What you say it it has late it is broad," he replied promptly. I added: "You are tardy. Win did you wast till this late time? Why did you not say it before his nomination, the his manner and more and more an anoty to the great citizen who knew him so well haunted me night and day, said it is a legacy I have no right to without value

or forcing a relation on a reluctant people. Between these two typical instances I hesitate which to place foremost; but since the nepotism of the President is a ruing passion, revealing the primary instincts of his nature, since it is maintained by him in utter unconsciousness of its offensive character; since, instead of blushing for it as an unhappy mistake, he continues to uphold it; since it has been openly defended by Senators on this floor, and since no true patriot, auxious for republican institutions, can don't that it ought to he driven with hiseling and scorn from all probability of repetition, I begin with this undoubted abuse.

There has been no cell of Congress for a return

doubt that it ought to be driven with bissing and scorn from all probability of repetition. I begin with this undoubted abuse.

There has been no cell of Congress for a return of the relations holding office, stipend or moneymaking opportunity under the President. The country is left to the press for information on this important subject. If there is any exaggeration, the President is in fault, since, knowing the discreditable allegations, he has not hastened to furnish the precise facts; or at least his partisans have falled in not calling for the official information. It is evident that any resolution calling for it, moved by a Senator not known to be for his reelection, would meet with opposition; and an effort to vindleate republican institutions would be denounced as an assault on the President. But the newspapers have placed enough beyond question for judgment on this extraordinary case, although thus far there has been no attempt to appreciate it in the light of history. One list makes the number of beneficiaries as many as forty-two, being probably every person known to be allied to the President by blood or marriage. Persons seeming to speak for the President, or at least after careful inquiries, have denied the accuracy of this list, reducing it to thirteen. It will not be questioned that there is at least a baker's dozen in the category. Thirteen relations of the President billeted on the country, not one of whom but for this relationship would have been brought forward, the whole constituting a case of nepotism not unworthy of the worst Governments, whose office is a family possession. Beyond the list of thirteen are other relations, showing that this strange abuse did not stop with the President's relatives, but that these relations, showing that this strange abuse did not stop with the President's relatives, but that these relations, showing that this strange abuse did not stop with the President's relatives, but that these relations, showing that this strange abuse did not stop with the President

on this subject.

But John Adams, besides transferring his son, John Quincey Adams, from one diplomatic post to another, appointed only two relations. Pray, sir, what words would Jefferson use if he were here to speak on the open and multifarious nepotism of our President. In appointments to office, merit and not blood is the only just recommendation.

Here Mr. Sumner made many extracts from

letters of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and John Adams, denouncing nepotism on the part of a President, and holding it to be

criminal. The letters have been repeatedly printed in The Sun.

Ph.ESIDENTIAL APOLOGIES FOR NEPOTISM Without the avalanche of testimony against this Presidential pretension, it is only nocessary to glance at the defences sometimes set up. For such is the insensibility bred by Presidential example that even this intolerable outrage is not without voices speaking for the President. Sometimes it is said that his salary being far from royal the people will not scan closely an attempt to help relations, which, being interpreted, means that the President may supplement the pettiness of his salary by the appointing power. Let John Adams, who did not hesitate to bestow office upon a few relations of unquestioned merit, judge these pretensions. I quote his words:

Every public man should be honestly paid for his services, but he should be restrained from every perquisite not known to the laws, and he should make no claims upon the gratitude of the public, nor ever confer an office within his patronage upon a son, a brother, a friend, upon pretence that he is not paid for his services by the profits of his office.

It is impossible to deny the soundness of this requirement, and its completeness as an answer to one of the Presidential apologists. Sometimes the defender is more audacious, insisting openly upon the Presidential progrative without ques-

These are strong words. The rule in its early form could not fall to degrade any Administration; but now this degrading rule is extended, and we are told that to the President's family be-

and we are took that for the President symmigles into the spoils.

Another spoils, or that if the President cannot appoint his relations, they alone, of all elitzens, are excluded from office, which, it as aid, should not be. But is it out for the public good that they should be excluded? Such was the vive judgment of bell Frame. Assuming that in case of positive merit, designating a citizen for a particular post, the President might appoint a relation, it would be only where the merit was so sniming that his absence would be noticed. At least, it must be such as to make the citizen a candidate without researd to a considerable without researd to the control of the control

by the public conscience, and the just aversion to any sembiance of bargain and sale, or bribery in the public service. The case of our President is exceptional. Notorlously he has taken gifts wille in the public service, some at least after he had been elected President, until the Galena trimer of a few hundred dollars a year, to borrow the words of my colleague, Mr. Wilson, one of his supporters, "is now rich in houses, lands, and stock above his sale, brisa, probably the vished President since George Wassington." Notoriously he has appointed to his Cabinet several among those Greeks bearing affis, without seeming to see the indecorum. If not the indecency, of the transaction. At least two, if not three, of these Greeks, having no known position in the Republican parity or influence in the country, have been selected as his counselbort in national affairs and heads of great departments of Government.

Nor does the case of the first Secretary of State differ in character from the other three. The President, feeling under personal obligation to Mr. Washburne for important support, gave him a complimentary nomination, with the understanding that after confirmation he should forthwith resizn. I cannot forget the indignant comment of the late Mr. Fessenden as we passed out of the Senate chamber, immediately after the confirmation. "Who," said he, "ever heard before of a man nominated Secretary of State merely as a compliment?" But this is only another case of the public service subordinated to personal considerations.

Not only in the Cabinet, but in other offices, there is reason to believe that the President has been under the influence of patrons. Why was he so blind to Thomas Muphy? The Custom House of New York, with all its capacity as a political engine, was handed over to this agent, whose want of recognition in the Republican party was outbalanced by Presidential favor, and whose offts have become notorious; and when the demand for his removal was irrestable to my relations at the expense of the public ser

dent, I dwell on them now as illustrating the Administration.

A President that can do such things and not recognize at once the error he has committed, shows that supereminence of egotism under which the Constitution, international law, and municipal law, to say nothing of republican government, in its primary principles, are all subordinate to the Presidential will; and this is personal government. And an insensibility to the honest convictions of others, and you have a characteristic incident of this pretension.

Lawyers cite what are called "leading cases."

A few of these show the Presidential will in constant operation with little regard to precedent or reason, so as to be a caprice if it were not a pretension. Lantating the Popes in nejection, the President has imitated them in ostentatious assumption of infallibility.

THE PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Other Presidents have entered upon their office with a certain modesty and distrust. Washington, in his inaugural address, declared his "anxieties," also his sense of "the magnitude and difficulty of the trust," awakening a distrustful scrutiny into his qualifications.

Jefferson, in his famous inaugural, so replete with political wisdom, after declaring his "sincere consciousness that the task is above his talents," says:

I approach it with those anxious and awful presentiments which the greatness of the charge and the weakness of my powers so, patry inspire, and I humble myself before the magnitude of the undertaking.

Our soldier, absolutely untried in civil life, entirely a new man, entering upon the sublimest duties, before which Washington and Jefferson had shrunk, said in his inaugural:

The responsibilities of the position I feel, but accept THE PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The responsibilities of the position I feel, but accept them without fear. them without fear.

Great predecessors, with ample preparation for the responsibilities, had shrunk back with fear. He had none. Either he did not see the responsibilities, or the Casar had begun to stir in his bosom. In either case he was disqualified.

Next after his inaugural address, his first official act was the selection of his Cabinet, and here the general disappointment was equalled by the general wonder, as the President was little known except from the victories which had commended him. It was not then seen how completely characteristic was this initial act. Looking back upon it, we recognize the pretension by which all traditional usage and propriety were discarded, by which the just expectations of the party that had elected him were set at naught, and the safeguards of constitutional government were subordinated to the personal pretensions of one SELECTION OF HIS CABINET.

and traditional usage and propriety were discarded, by which the just expectations of the party that had elected him were set at naught, and the safeguards of constitutional government were subordinated to the personal pretensions of one man. In this Cabinet were persons having small relations with the Republican party and little position in the country; some absolutely without claims from public service, and some absolutely disqualified by the gifts they had made to the President. Such was the political phenomenon, presented for the first time in American history. To a committee the President described his Cabinet as his family, with which no stranger could be allowed to interfere; and to a member of Congress he announced that he selected his Cabinet to please himself and nobody else—being good rules, unquestionably, for the organization of a household, and the choice of domestics to which the Cabinet seem to have been likened.

This personal government, flowered in the Navy Department, where a gift-bearing Greek was suddenly changed to a Secretary. No less a personage than the grand old admiral, the brave yet modest Farragut, was reported as asking on the 5th of March—the very day when the Cabinet, was announced—in unaffected ignorance, "Do you know anything of Borie?" And yet this unconspicuous citizen, bearer of gifts to the President, was constituted Farragut's naval superior. If others were less obscure, the Cabinet, as a unit, was none the less notable as the creature of the Presidential will, where chances yield with favoritism as arbiter. All this is so strange, when we consider the true idea of a Cabinet. Though not named in the Constitution, by virtue of unbelond in the Constitution, beginning with duty to the Union and ending with the duty to see the president was a few president with the duty to advise him of all matters within the sphere of his office, being nothing less than the great catalogue in the president with the appointment of his Cabinet, but is a constitutional discretion, regulated by

tional body, in which all citizens have a common interest, is made a perquisite of the President.

Appropriation of the Offices which followed, and kindred in character with the appropriation of the Cabinet as individual property, was the appropriation of the Cabinet as individual property, was the appropriation of the offices of the country. Obscure and undeserving relation; marriage connections, personal retainers, army associates, friends of unknown fame, and notable only as personal friends or friends of his relations, evidently absorbed the Presidential mind during those months of reticence when a generous people supposed the Cabinet to be the all-absorbing thought. Judging from the fact, it would seem as if the chief and most spontaneous thought was how to exploit the appointing power to his own personal behoof. At this period the New York Custom House presented itself to the imagination, and a letter was written consigning a military dependent to the generosity of the Collecter. You know the reat. Dr. Johnson, acting as executor in selling the distillery of Mr. Thrale, said, "We are not selling a parcel of tubs and oats, we are selling the potentiality of growing rich by you in selling the potentiality of growing rich by you find the decams of avarice." If the President did not use the sounding phrase of the great English moralist, it is evident that his minitary devendent felt in that letter all the potentiality advised in the earlier case, and he acted accordingly. It is not necessary to say that in those things there was a depasture from the requirements of law, whether in the appointment of law, we are not self-ing the reserved for the proposition of law of the collecters.

tutored egotism, brooking no restraint, showed itself in another chas of transactions, where law end Constitution were lattle regarded.

PRESIDENTIAL ASSAULT ON THE SAFEGUARD OF THE TREASURY.

First in time and very indigenous in character was the Presidential attempt against one of the sacred sefeguards of the Treasury—the original workmostip of Alexander Hamilton—being nothing less than the act to establish the Treasury beparin, at. Here was an impostant provision, that no person appointed to any office instituted by the net, shall directly or indirectly be concerned or interested in carrying on the business of trade or commerce, and any person so offending was declared guilty of a high misdemennor, and was to forfeit to the United States, (Statutes at large, vol. 1, page 67, September 2, 1789). From the beginning this statute had never been questioned until it had sequired the character of fundamental law. And yot the President, by a special message, dated March 6, 1869, being the second day of his first service as a civillan, asked Congress to est it aside, so as to enable Mr. Stewart of New York, already nominated and confirmed as Secretary of the Treasury, to enter upon the duties of this office. This gentleman was unquestionably the largest merchant who had transacted business in our country, and his imports were of such magnitude as to clog the Custom House. If the statute was anything but one of those cobwebs which ratch the weak but yield to the rich, this was the occasion for it, and the President should have yielded to no temptation against it. The indecorum of his efforts stands out more painfully eminent when it is considered that the merchant for whom he wished to set aside a time-honored safeguard, was one of those from whom he had received gits. Such was the accommodating disposition of the Senate that a bill exempting the Presidential benefactor from the operation of the statute was promptly introduced, and eyen read twice, until, as it seemed about to pass, I felt it my duty to object to its

a message requesting permission to withdraw the impression produced by such open disregard of the law to promote his personal desire.

ILLEGAL MILITARY RING AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

The military spirit which failed in the effort to set aside a fundamental law as if it were a transient order was more successful at the Executive mansion, which at once assumed the character of military headquarters, to the dishonor of the civil service; and in total disregard of precedent the President surrounded himself with officers of the army and substituted military forms for those of civil life, detailing for this service members of his late staff. This Presidential pretension, which is continued to the present time, is the more unnatural when it is considered that there are three different statutes in which Congress has shown its purpose to limit the employment of military officers in the civil service. As long ago as July 5, ISB, it was explicitly provided that no army officers should be separated from their regiments and corps for employment on civil works of internal improvement, or be allowed to engage in the service of the original properties of the original paymaster or disbursing agent for the Indian Department, if such extra employment require that he be separated from his regiment or company, or otherwise interferes with the performance of the military duties proper. Obviously the will of Congress is here declared that officers shall not be allowed to leave the posts for any service which might interfere with the performance of the military duties proper. Obviously the will of Congress is here declared that officers shall not be allowed to leave the posts for any service which might interfere with the performance of the military duties proper. This language is explicit. Then came the act of March 30, 1867, which provides that any officer of the army or navy of the United States who shall, after the passage of this act, accept or hold any appointment in the diplomatic or consular service of the Government, shall b

Kindred in character was the unprecedented attempt to devolve the duties of the Navy Department open a deputy, so that orders were to be signed "A. E. Borie. Secretary of the Navy, per A. D. Porter, Admiral. as appears in the official journal of May II, 1869; or according to another instance, "David D. Porter, Vice-Admiral, for the Secretary of the Navy." The obvious object of this illegal arrangement was to enable the incumbent, who shood high on the list of gift makers, to be Secretary without being troubled with the business of the office. Notoriously he was an invalid, who, according to his own onlession, most stip pleaded that he could not apply hosself to work more than an hour a day. But the President

PEESIDENTIAL PRETENSION ON THE INDIAN

"Executive Mansion." a list of secretaries and electric beginning is follows:

O. E. Baleccek.

When, in fact, there are no such officers authorized. Discussed in the Convention of the such executive mansion, the private secretaries, which is a tilt of office, authorized. Nothing is solt of being detailed the convention of the such and the su

as unconstitutional in character as that warlike intervention on the island-and then, after debate in the Senate, when the treaty was lost ensolemn vote, we were called to witness his self-willed effrontery in prosecuting the fatal error, returning to the charge in his annual message at the ensuing session, insisting upon his contrivance as nothing less than the meanaby which "our large debt abroad is to be ultimately extinguished," and gravely charging the Senate with "folly" in rejecting the treaty; and yet, while making this astounding charge against the coördinate branch of the Government and claiming such astounding profits, he blundered geographically in describing the prize.

All this diversibled performance, with its various eccentricity of effort, failed. The report of able Commissioners transported to the Island in an expensive war ship, ended in nothing. The American people rose against the undertaking, and insisted upon its abandonment. By a message charged with Parthian shafts the President at length announced that he would proceed no further in this business. His Senatorial partizans, being a majority of the chamber, after denouncing those who had opposed the business, arrested the discussion. In obedience to irrepressible sentiments, and according to the logic of my life, if left it my duty to speak, but the President acould not forgue me, and his peculiar representatives found me disloyal to the party which I had served so long and helped to found. Then was devotion to the President made the shibboleth of party. Where was the grand inquest of the nation?

Such is a summary of the San Domingo business in its characteristic features, but here are transgressions in every form—open violation of the Constitution in more than one essentiful principles; flagrant insult to the black Republic, with menace of war; complicity with the wrongful imprisonment of an American citizen; elayless assumption of territorial sovereignty in a foreign jurisdiction; employence of the resident contribution of the preside

flagrant insult to the black Republic, with menace of war; complicity with the wrongful imprisonment of an American citizen; lawless assumption of territorial sovergenty in a foreign jurisdiction; employment of the national bavy to sustain a unurper, being all acts of substance maintained by a man calling himself alde-de-camp of Ulysses S. Grant, Presidoat of the United States, and stipulating that his chief should play the fobbylate by the president of the United States, and stipulating that his chief should play the fobbylate by private appears to Senators, and the luftuence of the appointing power tyrannically employed by the Presidential lobbylst, and flually urged ansew in an annual message, where undisguised insult to the senate was with the desurable in decirring the projective profits, and with geographical gnories. Such in brief is this multiform described by the grand inquestic most of the sought America Johnson to the large the Senate should have stept on this conglomerate misses meaner, every part of which was offensive beyond any technical offense charged against his predecessors, while it had a background of nepotism, gift-taking, officially compensated, and various Trevalential pretunious beyond after the formal preventions by yound all preventent. All this will be one of the riddle of American history to be explained only by the extent to which the one-man power had succeeded in subjucabing the Ground of Conference in the large.

of American history to be explained only by the extent to which the one-man power had succeeded in subjucabing the Government.

INDIGNITY TO THE AFRICAN RACE.

Let me confess, sir, that while at each stage I have feit this tyrainly most keenly, and never doubted that a coult to be acressed by impeachmet, my feelings have been most stirred by the outrage to Hayti, which, besides being a wrong to the black feepublic, was an insuit to the colored race, not only abroad, but here at home, How a chief magistrate, with four millions of colored fellow citizens, could have done this thing, passet comprehension. This outrage was followed by an incldent in which the same sentiments were revealed. Frederick Douglass, remarkable for his intelligence as for his cicquence, and always agreeable in personal relations, whose only offense is a skin not entirely Cancasiab, was aelected by the President as one of the commissioners to visit San Domingo, and yet, on his return and almost within sight of the Executive Mansion, he was repelled from the common table of the mail steamer on the Fotomick, where the other him was the African race insulinear, and are made and the remails steamer on the Fotomick, and through him was the African race insulinear, whose commissioners had been neither did nor said anything to a had been neither did nor said anything to a had been neither did nor said anything to a had been neither did nor said anything to a had been neither did nor said anything to a had been neither did nor said anything to a had been neither did nor said anything to a had been neither did nor said anything to a had been neither did nor said anything to a had been neither did nor said anything to a had been neither did nor said anything to a had been neither did nor said anything to a had been neither did nor said anything to a had been neither did nor said anything to a had been neither did nor said anything to a few days have neither any neither did nor said anything to a few anything the teneration of the African race.

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